Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 438.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Robert Worke*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TAVERN*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. W. KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828. 12

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD

HAS lately opened a *House of Entertainment*, 5½ miles from Salisbury, Rowan county, N.C. on the great road leading from that place, by Beard's Bridge over the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, Hillsborough, Raleigh, &c.

His house (generally known by the name of the *White House*) is delightfully situated, about ½ of a mile south of the bridge; his *Stables* are good, and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means of rendering his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant to travellers and visiters, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 8th, 1828. 8t43

Mansion House.

THE subscriber having moved from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the well known stand, adjoining the *Court House Square*, recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, and usually known as *Clark's Hotel*, where he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

under the above title. The premises are spacious, and well adapted to the business; the Stables are large and supplied with careful hostlers; and travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind.

To professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, this Establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature would be accommodated in the best manner.

Town boarders can be accommodated at the terms usual in this place. JOHN M'COLL.

Columbia, S. C. Sept. 9, 1828. 4t39

Goodman's Hotel,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *Tavern* in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. S. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the Court House. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828. 8t40

Coach and Gig Making.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and having enlarged his Shop, and number of hands, and procured a large supply of the best materials, is now prepared to make all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice, and on such terms as the hardness of the times will justify; and as low as can be purchased any where in the State. All new work warranted for twelve months; and all kinds of *Carriages*, repaired at the shortest notice.

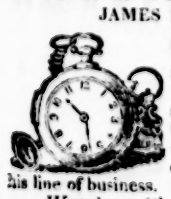
Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

Greensboro' Sept. 13, 1828. 6t40

Watch & Clock Repairing.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,



CONTINUES at the old shop, occupied in former years by his father, on Main street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry,

of every description, repaired on short notice, and warranted.

☞ He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make settlement, either with cash, or by giving their notes.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1828. 36

Take Particular Notice.

EBENEZER DICKSON requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts by the 1st day of November, or they may rest assured his papers will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without fail; for money, or its equivalent, I must have, and *will* have. I am very thankful for the patronage I have received from my former customers; but am sorry to say, now I no longer carry on the business myself, they seem to be as shy of me as though I would bite them; whereas when I kept them in shoes, they were very frequent visiters indeed.

Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1828.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We offer the reader a brief sketch of some of the Internal Improvements in our country, it is from the *Yeoman's Gazette*, and contains a list, prepared with much care of the Canals and Rail Roads finished, commenced or intended in the United States.

1. Middlesex Canal.—This has been finished and in operation for several years; its length is 29 1 2 miles; it has 136 feet of lockage. It runs from Boston harbor to Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

2. Blackstone Canal.—This undertaking is not yet finished, but in rapid progress; its length 45 miles, from Worcester, Mass. to Providence, R. I.

3. Farmington Canal.—This is unfinished. Length 17 miles, from Northampton, Mass. to New Haven, Ct.

4. Hudson and Erie Canal.—This is in operation. Length 363 miles, from Albany to Buffaloe, N. Y.

5. Champlain Canal.—Completed; length 63 miles, from Albany to Whitehall.

6. Oswego Canal.—Completed; length 38 miles, from Salina to Oswego, connecting the Hudson and Erie Canal with Lake Ontario.

7. Seneca canal.—Completed; its length 20 miles, connecting the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, with Hudson and Erie canal.

8. Delaware and Hudson canal.—Length 63 miles, from the Delaware in Orange county, to the Hudson near Kingston.

9. Morris canal.—This is in progress; its length 86 miles, from Easton to Newark, N. J.

10. Chesapeake and Delaware canal.—Completed; length 14 miles, from Delaware river to Chesapeake Bay.

11. Port Deposite canal.—Completed; length 10 miles, from Port Deposite on the Susquehannah to the Maryland line.

12. Chesapeake and Ohio canal.—This was begun on the 4th of July last, when ground was broken by the President of the United States. Length 360 miles, from Georgetown, D. C. to near Pittsburg, Penn.

13. Ohio State canal.—Unfinished; length 306 miles, from Cleaveland on Lake Erie to the Ohio at the mouth of the Scioto.

14. Miami canal.—Unfinished; length 165 miles, from Cincinnati to the Maumee, near the head of Lake Erie.

15. Lehigh canal.—Unfinished; length 45 miles, from Stoddartsville, on the Leigh, to Easton on the Delaware.

16. Little Schuylkill canal.—Its length 25 miles, from the mouth of Little Schuylkill river to the coal mines.

17. Conestago canal.—Length 18 miles, from Lancaster to the mouth of Conestago creek.

18. Schuylkill canal.—Finished; length 108 miles, from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon.

19. Union canal.—Finished; length 79 miles, from Reading to Middletown.

20. Pennsylvania canal.—In progress; it having been commenced at both extremities; length 296 miles, from Middletown to Pittsburg.

☞ The three last mentioned canals form a line from Philadelphia to the Ohio, at Pittsburg, and may be considered parts of the same great enterprise.

21. Ohio and Erie canal.—Its length 213 miles, from Pittsburg to Erie, on Lake Erie.

22. Delaware canal.—This will run from Philadelphia to meet the Delaware and Hudson canal. It has already been begun.

23. James and Kanawha canal.—This will run from Richmond to Kanawha.

24. Dismal Swamp canal.—Finished; length 23 miles, from near the mouth of James river to Albemarle Sound.

25. Louisville canal.—In progress; length 3 miles, to pass the rapids near Louisville, Kentucky.

26. Santee canal.—In progress; length 150 miles, from Columbia by the Broad and Saluda rivers to Cambridge, and from the Santee to Charleston.

27. Savannah and Altamaha canal.—Length 66 miles, from Savannah to Altamaha.

The preceding statement gives the names of ten canals, which have been completed by our enterprising countrymen. These ten traverse a space of 747 miles. Eleven other canals have been commenced, some of which will probably be finished before the year closes. The whole distance which the several canals now in progress towards completion are expected to extend, is 1644 miles. The remaining seven, whose names, and intended location are given in the above list, are calculated to reach 450 miles. The total extent which all these will reach, is 2821 miles, nearly equal to the distance from this place to London.

The subject of Rail Roads has attracted much less attention than Canals. But even Rail Roads have not been overlooked.

The Quincy Rail Road has been a considerable time in operation, and far exceeds expectation. Its situation is about 8 miles from Boston, length 3 miles. The Mauch Chunk Rail Road has also been finished; its length is twelve miles. The Schuylkill West Branch Rail Road has been begun; its length 8 miles. In addition to these, projects have been on foot, and some advances made towards making Rail Roads from Boston to Providence, 42 miles, from Boston to the Hudson, near Albany, 187 miles; from Albany to Schenectady, 16 miles. There are also the Campden and Amboy,—the Danville and Potsville; the Columbia and Philadelphia; and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Roads; all under way.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MERMAID.

Translated from the Welsh Magazine for June.

In the month of July 1826, a farmer, of the parish of Llan[illegible]cahearn, about three miles from Aberystwyth, whose dwelling house is within three hundred yards of the sea shore, went down the rocks when the sun was rising, and delightfully beaming on the ocean, and saw a female (as he thought) washing herself in the sea, within a stone's throw of himself. At first, he, through modesty, retired. On reflection, he thought no female would have gone out so far to sea, seeing it was then in flow. And he was also certain that the water was six feet deep at the place he saw her standing. On so thinking, he fell on his face, and crept forward to the brink of the precipice; from which he had a complete view of her, for more than half an hour.

After sufficiently looking at her himself, he went back again, and ran to call his family to see this wonderful sight. Having told them what he had seen, he directed them from the doorstead whither to go, and to creep to the edge of the rock as he had himself done. Some of them went but half dressed, for it was early, and they were just risen; and on reaching the place, they saw her about ten minutes, while the farmer was calling his wife and his younger child. When his wife came forward she did not fall down, as the others had done, but walked forward in the sight of the creature. But as soon as the Mermaid saw her, she sank into the water and swam away, till she was about the same distance from the land as she was first seen at; and the whole family, the husband, the wife, and the children, the men and women, servants, who in all were twelve in number, ran along the shore for more than half a mile, and for nearly the whole of that time, saw her in the sea, and sometimes her entire head and shoulders were quite above the water.

There was in the sea a great stone more than a yard high, on which she would stand when she was first seen. She stood out of the water from her waist upwards. And the whole family testify that she was exactly such an one, in respect of shape and size as a young woman would be of about eighteen years of age. Her hair pretty short, and in colour dark; her face extremely handsome, her neck and arms were as usual, her breast moderate, and her skin whiter than that of any person they had ever seen before. Her face was towards the land. She often bent as if she was taking up water, and then she held her hand before her face for about half a minute.

When she so bent herself something black was seen, as if it had been a short tail, turning up behind her. She often made a sort of noise like sneezing, which made the rock resound. The farmer, who had an opportunity of beholding her face so long a time, said, that he saw but very few women so fair to look upon as this Mermaid. The whole family, the youngest of whom is eleven years of age, is now living. And we had this account, word for word as it is here given, from themselves within the last month.

A felon who was just on the point of being turned off, asked the hangman, if he had any message to send to the place he was going. "I will trouble you with *a line*," replied the finisher of the law, placing the cord around his left ear.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN.

To make fine light Biscuit.—To two pounds of flour, add one table spoon full of butter, a tea cup full of cream, a little sour, small tea spoon full of pearl ash—make them as soft as possible, roll very thin, cut them [illegible] bake in five minutes—the whole process, fifteen minutes. These cakes are far superior to the ordinary kind; and save all that tedious process of *beating, beating, beating*, till the cook-maid's shoulder is almost dislocated—and on Sabbath morning and evening particularly, grates harsh music on the ear of the philanthropist.

P. S. Would it not be conducive to the general health to eat less warm bread? It certainly would contribute to the comfort of the poor blacks to allow them to make fine light bread on Saturday to last till Monday.

Masonry and Poltics.—A very sensible writer in the New Haven Chronicle, says, and we believe with great justice:

"As to the uproar in the State of N Y. Masonry has, in reality as little to do with it as it had with the late earthquakes at Caraccas and Lima. The materials composing the population of that State, are as heterogeneous as are the geological materials of Central America, and as continually acting on each other as are the minerals and fossils of those regions of our continent shaken to its centre. Though there are many great, good and and undoubtedly pious people amongst the multitude of human being in the state of New York, yet their influence is comparatively small and cannot be otherwise felt than by being thrown into the scale of the party the less prominently mischievous. The convulsion respecting masonry, now sounding its confusion of tongues through the country, is nothing more or less than an eruption of one of these political volcanoes, in which the agents are as little governed by moral principle, or the true political welfare of the State or nation, as are the bellowings of Hecla or Vesuvius."

GEN. BOLIVAR.

In person the president is about 5 feet 7 inches in height; but his body and his appendages are so disproportioned that, instead of commanding respect, he would perhaps, if seen in the common sphere of domestic life, more naturally excite risibility. His head is exceedingly large, with a profusion of coarse curling very dark hair; and his features which are rough and manly are then obscured by a superabundance of whiskers. His eyes are full and dark, and, when directed straight forward, piercing; but they are more frequently employed in sidelong glances at the persons he is conversing with, or those he is surrounded by, and he seldom looks directly at even an inanimate object turning his head on one side like a hare. From his shoulders to his waist his frame is in good proportion to his height, but his legs are excessively thin and shapeless, and his hips narrow; and the inequality of the former to the support of his own body, is upon most occasions, made the more conspicuous by his wearing very tight scarlet pantaloons, profusely decorated with gold lace, and large dragoon boots, which are scarcely half filled. His conversation too was not equal to what I had been prepared to expect; and his condescension in rendering himself the promoter and applauder of obscene jests, were inconsistent with the idea I had formed of his character. Upon the whole, therefore, the impression made upon me by my first introduction to this distinguished individual was attended with very considerable feelings of disappointment.

A dandy once went to a doctor to be bled; the doctor, after some time and trouble, succeeded in drawing blood from his trembling arm;—whereupon, the dandy, after a little of his fear had subsided, raised up his head and exclaimed, "Doctor, I think you are a great butcher!" "Aye," said the doctor, "and I have just been sticking a great calf!" *Ariel.*

A fellow in Quebec took pains to overturn the corner stone of the New Exchange in that place, which had just been laid with masonic ceremonies, and steal the coins, &c. deposited beneath, amounting to the *immense* sum of two dollars.

Incredible Barbarity.....Wood was formerly so scarce in Patagonia, and cattle so plentiful, that sheep were driven into the furnaces of limekilns in order to answer the purpose of fuel. We should not have dared to repeat this fact, however undoubted, if a decree of the king of Spain, prohibiting the barbarous custom, were not still preserved in the archives of Buenos Ayres.

Memoirs of Gen. Miller.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—During some period of Mr. Randolph's political career, he had the ill fortune to offend a coxcombish young fellow, who determined to avenge himself by insulting the Roanoke orator on the first opportunity that occurred. At length the opportunity presented itself, when the young sprig, meeting Randolph on the pavement, walked up to him very impudently and said "I never give the way to a d---n--d rascal." Mr. Randolph immediately pulling off his hat and making a low bow, replied, "Well sir, I always do;" and gave him the pavement.

[illegible] sais, one of the most fashionable physicians of Paris, pretends to cure all diseases by means of bleeding and leeches. One of his patients, however, was unconscionable enough to die lately, notwithstanding the application of 1800 leeches.

Ostriches.....In Gen. Miller's account of his travels through the plains of South America, he makes the following mention of the Ostriches which are there found:

"In riding through the Pampas of South America, the Ostriches are sometimes seen in convoys of twenty or thirty, gliding elegantly along the gentle undulations of the plain, at half pistol shot distance from each other, like skirmishers. The young are easily domesticated, and soon become attached to those who caress them; but they are troublesome inmates; for, stalking about the house, they will, when full grown, swallow coin, shirt-pins, and every small article of metal within reach. Their usual food, in a wild state, is seeds, herbage, and insects; the flesh is a reddish brown, and, if young, not of bad flavour. A great many eggs are laid in the same nest, which is lined with dry grass. Some accounts are given which exonerates the ostrich from the charge of being the most stupid bird in the creation.—For example, the hen counts her eggs every day. This has been proved by the experiment of taking an egg away, or by putting one in addition. In either case, she destroyed the whole by smashing them with her feet.

Although she does not attend to secrecy in selecting a situation for her nest, she will forsake it if the eggs have been handled. It is also said that she rolls a few eggs thirty yards distant from the nest and cracks the shells, which by the time her young come forth, being filled with maggots, and covered with insects, form the best repast of her infant brood. The male bird is said to take upon himself the rearing of the young, and to attach more importance to paternal authority than to the favours of his mate. If two cock birds meet, each with a family, they fight for the supremacy over both; for which reason an ostrich has sometimes under his tutelage broods of different ages.

Another breach of promise.—Another case of this kind was decided a few days ago at Rutland, in Vermont. Sally Olmstead and Isaac Dickinson were the names of the parties. About a year ago, the same case underwent a trial; but from some cause or another, it was re-tried at the recent term. The jury found a verdict in favor of Sally for $612 50. In this case, the jury appears to have been exact measurers of the extent of violated love. The odd dollars and cents are given, as if it had been a contract for flour, pork, or molasses. *Noah.*

There seems to have been no foundation whatever for the rumors of reverses said to have overtaken the Russian arms before Choumla.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

The expenses of the city of Charleston for the past year amounted to about $120,000; of which about $22,000 were paid on account of the interest and sinking fund of the city debt, $26,500 on account of the Poor House and Marine Hospital, $21,634 for the City Guard, $14,171 for Lamps and lighting, $18,773 for streets, Pavements, drains, &c., $4,630 for Fire Masters, &c., $2,153 for Printing, Stationary, Fuel, &c., $17,812 for salaries of city officers, and $2,000 for the first instalment of 200 shares of rail road stock.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson.

(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
JEFFERSON.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.
JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."
JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson's *services to this nation* entitle him to their *highest rewards—his whole career has been* signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) *who has shed so much Glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property*, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."
HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[*Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.*]

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist....	Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d	Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d	Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
9th	Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
10th	John Hall, of Warren.
11th	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th	Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th	Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th	Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

The annexed statement, from the U. S. Telegraph, designates the time and manner of choosing Electors of President, in the several States:

Maine. By Districts; November 3d.
Vermont. By General Ticket; November 11th.
New Hampshire. By Genl. Ticket; Nov. 3d.
Massachusetts. By Genl. Ticket; Nov. 3d.
Rhode Island. By Genl. Ticket; Nov. 10th.
Connecticut. By Genl. Ticket; Nov. 3d.
New-York. By Districts; Nov. 3d, 4th and 5th.
New-Jersey. By Genl. Ticket; Nov. 4th & 5th.
Pennsylvania. By Genl. Ticket; Oct. 29 & 31st.
Delaware. By the Legislature
Maryland. By Districts; November 10th.
Virginia. By Genl. Ticket; November 3d.
North-Carolina. By Genl. Ticket; Nov. 13th.
South-Carolina. By the Legislature.
Georgia. By Genl. Ticket; November 3d.
Alabama. By Genl. Ticket; November 10th.
Mississippi. By Genl. Ticket; November 10th.
Louisiana. By Genl. Ticket; Nov. 3d, 4th & 5th.
Tennessee. By Districts; Nov. 13th & 4th.
Kentucky. By Genl. Ticket; November 3d.
Ohio. By Genl. Ticket; November 3d.
Indiana. By Genl. Ticket; November 10th.
Illinois. By Genl. Ticket; November 3d.
Missouri. By Genl. Ticket; November 3d.

Who can beat this? On Monday, the 29th of September, four fellows, five wenches, and four children, making 13 hands, picked out of a field in Baldwin county, Georgia, that had been picked over once before this season, 1932 pounds of cotton, namely,

Jack, a fellow,	254	Patt, a woman,	169
Davy, do	251	Sally, old do	125
Syphax, do	118	Cora, a girl,	118
Bacchus, old, do	94	Dion, a boy,	96
Clarissa, a woman,	171	Henry, a boy,	108
Grace, do	168	Aggy, a girl,	96
Adeline, a woman,	164		

Southron.

Syria.—The American Missionaries have left Syria, and arrived at Malta. In August, 1827, Mr. Bird left Beyroot to spend some time at Ehden, on Mount Lebanon, in the family of Sheikh Latoof The Catholic patriarch immediately issued a proclamation, excommunicating Latoof and all his family, because they had associated themselves with "Bird, the Biblemen." "They are accursed," says the patriarch, "and let the curse envelop them as a robe, and spread through all their members like oil; let the evil angel torment them day and night; let them be avoided as a putrid member, and as hellish dragons." A tumult ensued; Latoof was violently beaten; the house was assaulted, and Mr. Bird found it necessary to flee away in the night.

Allen Brown, of Pownal, Vt. this year planted five kernels of corn in his garden, from which sprang five stalks, on these stocks may now be counted forty-nine ears which have silked, and two others which had not arrived at maturity for silking.

Citizenship in Peru is forfeited by slave-trading, bankruptcy, non-payment of debts to the public treasury, notorious gambling, drunkenness, the abandonment of a wife without reason, and vagrancy.

Knowledge produces mildness of speech; mildness, a good character; a good character wealth; wealth, if virtuous acts attend it, happiness.

POLITICAL.

TOE THE MARK.

A correspondent in the Albany (New-York) Argus, has challenged the brawling and boasting supporters of Adams to test the truth of their braggadocias. The following bets are offered in good faith, and with a sincere hope that they may be taken up by some of the exceedingly confident partisans of Mr. Adams. They were very forward indeed, a short time since, offering to take bets, and declaring that they could find none to meet them. but now we fancy they begin to remember the caution of Byron.

"For most men, till by *losing* rendered sager,
Will back their own opinions by a wager."

We disapprove of betting *per se*, as a general mode of settling disputes; but on this occasion we are glad that promptness and courage of an individual should effectually expose the shallow boasting of "bar room politicians." The whole amount offered to be bet is $6450.

Signs of the Times.

NO. I.

500 dollars that Jackson will have a majority of the electoral votes in the Union.
250 that he will have a majority of 5 votes.

250	do	do	do	10
250	do	do	do	15
250	do	do	do	20
250	do	do	do	25
1750				

NO. II.

250 dollars that the Jackson candidate for governor in N. York will be elected.
250 that he will have a majority of 3000

250	do	do	do	6000
250	do	do	do	9000
250	do	do	do	12,000
1250				

NO. III.

250 dollars that Jackson will have 20 electoral votes in the state of New York.
250 that the friends of Adams cannot name 10 districts in which electors friendly to the administration will be elected.
250 that the writer of this will name 3 congressional districts, in which the Jackson candidate for governor will receive a greater aggregate majority than will be given to the Adams candidate for governor, in all the congressional districts in which he may obtain majorities.
750

NO. IV.

100 dollars that Jackson will have the electoral vote of Ohio.

100	do	do	do	Kentucky
100	do	do	do	Illinois.
100	do	do	do	Indiana.
100	do	do	do	Missouri.
100	do	do	do	Mississippi.
100	do	do	do	Louisiana.

NO. V.

250 dollars that Jackson will have the electoral vote of Pennsylvania.
250 that the Jackson electoral ticket will have 500 majority in Pennsylvania.
250 that it will have 10,000 majority.
250 that it will have 15,000 majority.
250 that it will have 20,000 majority.

NO. VI.

250 dollars that Jackson will have the vote of New Hampshire.
250 that he will have the vote of Pennsylvania.
250 that he will have the vote of Illinois.
700

The bets may be taken separately, according to their numbers, or all together. The money, or approved checks, to be deposited in one of the banks of this city.

☞ Persons desirous to close with either are requested to call upon the editor of the Albany Argus, with whom the necessary arrangements have been made by the writer of the above.

Candor.—A writer under the signature of Henry, to whom the National Intelligencer has, for many weeks past, allotted about a fourth of its mammoth surface, and whose political complexion may be safely conjectured from this liberality, is guilty of the ill faith of adducing in support of his malignant attacks upon the fame of Andrew Jackson, certain testimony of Col. Callava and other *Spanish* officers, and never so much as adverting to the existence of a mass of evidence from Judge Brackenridge, and Dr. Bronaugh, Col. Brooke and Col. Butler of the *American* army, whereby the former is refuted in the most pointed and satisfactory manner. Thus it is, to tarnish the fair fame of the People's candidate, *interested foreigners* are admitted to testify, while the testimony of Americans of known probity and high standing, is shoved aside.

[*Virginia paper.*]

Auctions.—A very large meeting of merchants and other citizens, opposed to the Auction System, was held in the City of New York, on the 10th instant—at which Walter Bowne, David B. Ogden, and Campbell P. White, Esqs were nominated and recommended to the support of the voters of that City opposed to Auctions, for members of Congress Nearly 2,500 voters were estimated to have been present at the meeting.

JACKSON AT HOME.

PRIVATE CHARACTER OF GEN. JACKSON.

Never was a man more outrageously calumniated, than Andrew Jackson has been by the pensioned presses of a corrupt administration. But light is bursting forth, and truth is fast treading upon the heels of falsehood. The true character of this great and virtuous man is becoming better known by the people; honest men, who wish for nothing but that the truth should be established in all things, have stepped forth to rescue it from the obloquy of depraved politicians. The following testimony of the Rev. Mr. Merrill, is not unsupported; other Clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church who attended the late Pittsburgh Conference as delegates from the state, also brought back testimony as to the real character of Gen. Jackson, who fully corroborate the statements of that Revd. gentleman.

St. Johnsbury, (Vt.) July, 1828.

DEAR SIR: I write for the purpose of sending to you a very valuable extract of a letter from the Rev. Joseph A. Merrill of Boston, to N. Rix, jr. esq. in Littleton, (N. H.) It will be recollected that Joseph A. Merrill was a member of Pittsburgh Conference, which has been so basely libelled by the administration papers.

Mr. Merrill says, "I will here state some circumstances which I have learned from sources most creditable, respecting Gen. Jackson's private character. Being in Pittsburgh, (Pa.) at the general conference, in May last, I made very particular inquiry of the delegates from Tennessee and Kentucky, who were personally acquainted with Gen. Jackson, and found that, in every instance, he was spoken of as a man of great intelligence, honor, and integrity; and by the Clergy, who are men capable of judging, and incapable of dissembling, (as I believe) he is held in high consideration for his abilities and genuine American feelings and views. I will give you an extract of a letter from a venerable Clergyman, not far from seventy years of age, who has had an acquaintance with General Jackson for many years, to whom I applied for information respecting the General's private character.

"In compliance with your request respecting Gen. Jackson's private character, I will say, and what I say is the opinion of all religious people, who are intimately acquainted with him. I have lived near him forty years. During my long acquaintance, I have found him an honest and intelligent man, a high minded and honourable man; a good neighbour, and a true American. He is a true friend of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and holds the faith that is considered orthodox by all the reformed churches. His house is, and has long been a comfortable home for the weary minister, who calls upon him. He does not profess the be an experimental christian, but believes that no man can get to Heaven without being changed by grace.
(Signed) JAMES GUINN."

"The Rev. Mr. Guinn informed me that multitudes entitled to the fullest credit, could and would if called upon corroborate his statement."

Thus we have testimony from Gen Jackson's neighbours, which will refute the slanders of the Coalition. Please to let Mr. Savage hear or read the above extract, and do all the good you can. With respect, &c. A. K BURNHAM.

CYRUS BARKLEY, Esq.

The following letter published for information of many inquiring friends, is from the Rev. John Robb, of Md. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a pious and honourable man, addressed to a friend of truth and religion, residing in Cecil county, Md.

"BALTIMORE, AUGUST 28, 1828

"Dear Sir—I am informed that some of our religious friends in Cecil are desirous of knowing something of Gen. Jackson's character from some one who has a personal knowledge of him. I am not, never was, and never shall be, a Partisan, and nothing could induce me to enter into the political warfare carried on with so much heat and violence, from one end of the continent to the other; but, I conceive it my duty, when a request is made for information, to give it, and as far as practicable, correct the erroneous impressions that may have been made, injurious to Gen Jackson's reputation, by prostituted presses, forged letters, coffin handbills, and monumental inscriptions!

It is to be lamented that men who make pretensions of character, will engage in the unrighteous work, of attempting (by falsehood and slander,) to destroy the hard earned reputation of one among the purest patriots, of which our country can boast, and propagate charges *which they do not believe themselves* merely for political purposes; far gone indeed must that man be, in moral depravity, who can deliberately sit down and fabricate charges for the purpose of blackening the reputation of one who has done so much for his country as Andrew Jackson. I was an officer in the 7th regiment of U. S. infantry during the late war, and stationed in the South. My acquaintance with General Jackson commenced in 1814, on his arrival in New-Orleans as commander in chief of the 7th military district. I have seen him in the tented field, planning the defence of his country. I have seen him in the battle hot *breasting the attacks of the invaders of our soil*, whose watch word and countersign were *beauty and booty*. I have seen him in the hour of victory (like the good Samaritan) alleviating the afflictions, and him crowned with laurels in the presence of thousands, by the *Beauty of New Orleans*, whom he saved from the lasciviousness of a brutal soldiery. I have seen him in the gay, fashionable circles of life, divested of the habiliments of his profession, the delight of the admiring hundreds: in all of which situations, I have seen him the same brave, noble, generous, highminded, philanthropic Andrew Jackson, and among the most amiable men I ever knew. Never was a man's character more *grossly and wilfully misrepresented*; it requires only to know him to admire him. I know him well, and of his moral worth, amiable disposition, pleasing and agreeable manners, I have a right to speak, the opinions and assertions of aspiring demagogues to the contrary notwithstanding. He has been charged by his enemies of being proverbial for his profanity—this, like the rest of their charges, I pronounce to be *void of truth*. I have been near his person, and within hearing during the most difficult and trying times, and I never heard him utter an expression that could give offence to the most delicate ear. As I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I would refer you to any respectable man in Harford county—to Col. Mitchell of Cecil, and to Gen. Gibson, Col. Towson, and Major Hook, of Washington.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your ob't servant, JOHN ROBB."

Copy of a letter from Maryland.

"Maryland promised six electors for General Jackson; and notwithstanding the shouts of the coalition, the firing of cannon, and other exultations, for effect in other states, Maryland will give six, probably seven, votes for the Patriot Farmer of Tennessee.

Baltimore county sends *one* elector—it gave at the recent election 1159 majority for Jackson; Harford and Cecil form a district, and have chosen Jackson delegates—(*two*)—Kent and Queen Anne, one has chosen Jackson, the other Adams delegates, and so near in number, it is difficult to say which has the majority—both appear confident of success in November. Baltimore city and Ann Arundal county from a double district; the real majority in the county of Ann Arundal was 122 for Adams, leaving a great majority for Jackson of 359—this makes *four* electors.

Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany, form a double district—the first has given a majority of 322 for Adams. Washington and Alleghany, have elected Jacksonites; taken together, they will more than counterbalance that of Frederick. I, therefore, count on those two, which makes *six* votes certain, and probably seven. *Noah.*

There are many Adams dandies that loiter about the streets, promenades, theatres, and coffee houses, with coffin handbills in the crown of their hats. Would it not be well to apprehend them, put them into something like a man's apparel, shave their whiskers off so that people may see their faces, and send them to Kentucky and the west to teach the Jackson barbarians good manners. *Noah.*

A late Vandalia Intelligencer, calculating the increase of the population of Indiana in the last two years, observes, that "*allowing five souls to each voter*, we have derived from emigration an accession of 20,000." *Ib.*

THE CAPITOL.

A writer in the Washington Chronicle gives the following as the dimensions of the Capitol of the United States, from a statement furnished by the architect himself:

Length of front	352 feet	4 inches
Depth of Wings	121	6
East Projection and Steps	65	
West do. do.	83	

Covering 8½ acres and 1,820 feet.

Height of Wings to top of Ballustrade	70 feet
Height to top of Centre Dome	145
Representatives' Room, greatest length	95
Do. do. do. height	60
Senate Chamber, greatest length	74
Do. do. height	42

Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter and 96 feet high.

The North Wing was commenced in 1792, and finished in 1800, cost	$480,262 57
South Wing, commenced in 1803, and finished in 1808, cost	308,808 41
Centre Building, commenced in 1819, and finished in 1827, cost	957,647 35
	$1,746,718 33

The sale of American Woollen Goods, on the 3d instant, of the well known manufacture of Mr. James Sykes, near the city of Baltimore, was well attended, and we learn that the goods generally went off briskly at fair prices. There were sold 400 pieces of Cloths and Cassimers, and 450 pieces of Sattinets. The prices of the Cloths ranged from $1 45 to $5 77; of the Cassimeres, from $1 45 to $1 95; and of the Sattinetts from 70 cents to $3 45 per yard.

American Farmer.

The packet ship Birmingham arrived at New-York, brings London papers of the 7th, and Liverpool of the 8th ult.

Mr. Barbour, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, reached London on the 3d ult. accompanied by his lady and family. Mr. B. was afterwards introduced to the Earl of Aberdeen, by Mr. Lawrence, the American Charge d'Affaires.

The Emperor of Russia, it is positively stated in letters from Petersburgh, has declared his decided disapprobation of Don Miguel's rebellion, and his positive determination to support the rights of Don Pedro to the throne of Portugal.

Extract of a letter from Paris:—"Lord Cochrane has had his rank of Chief Admiral in the Greek service, which was bestowed by the former government, confirmed by the new President. He had been offered rank in the French service, which he declined: but he goes out with the direct concurrence of the French Ministry, and it is asserted that the French Admirals have received orders to communicate cordially with him, in all cases where the President of Greece may choose to commmand the service of his Lordship."

British Claims on Spain.—It is reported that an arrangement has been effected between Count Ofalia and Lord Aberdeen for the settlement of British claims on Spain; and that the Spanish Government, under this arrangement, is to pay a sum, 900,000, as a composition of acquittance for the whole of the claims, leaving the portion to which each claimant is to be entitled to be settled by a Commission for that purpose.

The French papers say, that several of the Ministers at Madrid have presented a joint representation to the King, entreating him to show his disapprobation of Don Miguel's treachery.

Lord Byron's Monument.—The Dean of Westminister, and the Dean of St. Paul's, have refused permission to Lord Byron's friends to erect a monument to his memory in St Paul's or Westminister Abbey.

Guatemala.—Mr. Dunn, in his recent interesting work on the Republic of Central America, gives the following account of the natural productions of Guatemala. After describing the various animal products, the many and beautiful species of shell fish and marine substances found on the shores of the Pacific, &c. he proceeds:

Nor is the vegetable less productive. Of plants remarkable for their flowers or their fruits, for their roots, leaves, shape or wood, as well as those useful for their rosin, gum, or medicinal properties, perhaps a greater variety cannot be found in any part of the world. The mountains and plains are covered all the year with the most beautiful flowers expanding themselves in wild profusion, and "wasting their sweets upon the desert air;" forty genera of fruits are rekoned to grow spontaneously upon the different hills; the most valuable woods, enormous both in circumference and in height, are lost in the thick forests; and resins and balsams, with innumerable medicinal herbs, remain neglected and unknown, because no one will take the trouble of collecting them. The cedars in some parts, are exceeding high; the mahogany tree falling little short of this immense size; the valuable *Palo de Maria* and the incorruptible *Guyacan*, alike surrounded by immense woods of every other kind of timber, reign in silent majesty, undisturbed by the sound of the woodman's axe.

Amidst almost every production both of tropical and intertropical climes, may be named among grains, maize, producing in some parts three hundred fold, and sometimes two or three harvests, a year, wheat, barley, rice, potatoes, greens, and all kinds of culinary vegetables.

Among the fruits may be enumerated three species of plantains, four of apples, five of peaches, three of apricots, ten of *jocotes*, (a kind of plum,) pears, melons, grapes, oranges, figs, cherries, pines, besides about forty others, of which the name would convey no idea to an European ear. To these may be added, as productions of the country, bark, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, hellebore, musk, coffee, ginger, cassia, tamarinds, aniseed, Brazil wood, indigo, cocoa, cochineal, vanille, sugar, flax, tobacco, cotton of various species, pepper, sulphur, saltpetre, and a multitude of other articles; while among medicinal plants, probably the greater part of the 1200 described by Hernandez are to be met with in some one or other of the United Provinces.

With such an extensive catalogue of productions, Guatemala would seem destined to be one of the most prosperous and wealthy of republics. What important changes may be produced by revolving years, it is impossible to foresee, and must be left for the pages of its future history to relate. At present, owing to the ignorance and indolence of its population, scarcely any thing is produced in considerable quantities, or brought to full perfection; and the country, although rolling in the midst of natural wealth, remains poor, and the mass of its inhabitants wretched.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 28, 1828.

☞ We are reluctantly obliged to defer till our next, the insertion of the obituary notice of the death of Mrs. *Eliza J. Wood*, wife of William B. Wood, Esq of this county, who departed this life on the 15th inst. The pressure of business, and the necessity of our being from home a part of this week, rendered it extremely inconvenient to get the communication in our present paper.

Public Meeting.—At the request of a number of gentlemen of this town, and county, we give notice, that a public meeting of such persons as are disposed to encourage the establishment of *Manufactures* in our own state, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on *Saturday, the 8th of November*, at 11 o'clock, A. M to consider the expediency of organizing a Company, for the purpose of establishing a *Cotton Manufactory* in said town, or its vicinity.

At the present time, when a heavy pecuniary pressure is felt by the great body of the people, arising in some measure from the operation of the new tariff law, combined with other causes, it behooves every citizen of the South to meet the exigency with efficient *action*, instead of factious declamation, and threats of secession from the Union. In this opinion, nine-tenths of the politicians of North Carolina concur. They believe that the most effectual means of conteracting the onerous effects of the tariff, and remedying the other evils under which the country is suffering, is to give a new direction to their industry,—to bestow their labor and capital on some other branch of business than the *raising* of cotton. And although there may be some little diversity of opinion, as to the particular branch of business that holds out the fairest prospect of affording relief to the country and personal gain to those who wish to invest their capital, it is the opinion of most of those whose political forecast is entitled to weight, that the establishment of *Cotton Manufactories*, presents to the citizens of Western Carolina, the most likely (and, in the opinion of many, the *only*) means of alleviating their present embarrassments.

There are at this time Cotton Manufactories in Lincoln county, at Fayetteville, and at Tarborough, in this state; and we are informed that the business yields a handsome profit on the capital invested. Such being the case in these establishments, which were built when *Machinery*, as well as every other article of which they are constructed, was 30 per cent. dearer than now;—add to which the fact, that the spirit of opposition to the tariff in the South will cause *southern manufactured* articles to sell much more readily than they heretofore have done,—and there can be no doubt but what a Cotton Factory to be *now* established, would yield very large profits to the proprietors.

Men of enterprize, of public spirit, and of patriotism, have, then, every inducement to unite in forming a company, for establishing a *Cotton Manufactory* at, or in the vicinity of, the town of Salisbury. Should the company be formed, it is contemplated to get it incorporated at the next session of the General Assembly.

Hyde county.—The following is believed to be a *correct* return of the election of members of assembly in Hyde county: Littlejohn Pugh, senate; John B. Jasper, Wallace Styron, commons.

New Paper.—Mr. John Campbell, late editor of the Milton Gazette, proposes to publish a paper in the town of Halifax, in this state, to be called the *Halifax Minerva*; which will be issued, should sufficient patronage be afforded, by the 1st of December next.

William Blankenship, was found guilty, at the last term of Franklin county superior court, of murdering Pendergrass, a free man of color, and sentenced to be hung on the 1st day of November.

Central Rail Road.—A writer in the Greensboro' Patriot, expresses some surprize, that the people of the *West* should be so lukewarm and inactive in relation to the contemplated Central Rail Road through the State,—which he believes is the only feasible plan that can be adopted for relieving the people from the heavy pressure under which they are now suffering. We will not undertake to say that the plan of a Central Rail Road through the state, is unanimously approved of by the enterprising and public spirited men of the western part of the state; but we can venture to say this much, that the rail road system has gained very many friends among us within a year past; and that the most valuable of our public characters are solicitous that an *experiment*, on a small scale, should be made, of the advantages of that mode of improving the facilities of transportation;—and that they will not be backward in putting their shoulders to the wheel, when the time arrives for *action*.

Movement of dead bodies.....It is stated in a Bath (England) paper, that on opening the grave of a person who had been buried some years, the face was turned down; this was matter of surprise to some of the by-standers; but a person who had an experience in opening graves, of 23 years, stated, that in the course of decomposition, the face of every individual turns to the earth—he never heard of but one exception! Can this be a fact? And if so, is it generally known to those whose business it is to know such things?

Silk Worms.—Wm. Albright, of Guilford county, has silk worms to sell, at $1.50 per thousand. We have heretofore stated that Dr. M. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, will dispose of silk worms, at $2 a package; and that we have silk of his raising in our possession, for the inspection of the public.

Revival.—At a camp-meeting recently held at Brownsville, Tennessee, 87 persons professed religion, and 52 became members of the church.

Flour.—14,894 barrels of flour, were inspected at Petersburg, Virginia, during the quarter ending the 30th ult.

Battle of King's Mountain.—The 49th anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, was celebrated on the battle ground, on the 7th inst. by a sham-fight; in which Captains Bradley's, Starnes's, and McElwee's companies of militia, of York district, participated. After which a funeral procession was formed, and marched down the hill to the burying ground, where military honors were paid to the brave men who fell in that memorable battle, during the Revolution.

Cotton Picking.—It is mentioned in the Columbia, S. C. Gazette, that four negro men lately undertook to pick out cotton on a wager: two picked out 285 pounds each; the others picked, one 288 pounds, his partner 281 pounds; beating the two former 3 pounds.

Delaware.—There is much noise made.....breath, ink, and froth, spent.....about the election in the little state of Delaware, the whole territory of which, after brushing off the musquitos, Mr. Clay could cover with the *ace of spades*. Mr. Johns, the administration candidate, has been re-elected to congress, by about 400 majority; and there is an Adams majority of eight in the legislature: so that the *three* electoral votes of Delaware will be given for the administration. But this is no more than a drop in the bucket. In all the calculations made by the Adams people, they have claimed this little state; why, then, crow so much about it? It is a sure evidence they are hard pushed, for something to keep their spirits up.

Maryland.—In this state, the election for members of assembly, &c. took place the first week in this month; the two Jackson candidates succeeded in the city of Baltimore, by a majority of nearly 400 votes; and the four Jackson candidates for the *county* of Baltimore are elected. In Ann Arundell, Kent, Frederick, and Charles counties, the administration tickets have prevailed; in Annapolis city, and Prince George's county, parts of each ticket are elected; in Harford, Washington, Cecil, Worcester, and Queen Ann's counties, the Jackson tickets have prevailed: the house of delegates will be composed of 47 Adams, and 31 Jackson members; and two are *tied*. From this result it may be calculated with certainty that four (at least) Jackson Electors will be returned in Maryland.

Pennsylvania.—The partisans of the administration have been flattering themselves with the expectation that Pennsylvania would finally vote for their candidate; and in their estimates, have put that state down as *doubtful!* The result of the general election, which was held there on the 14th and 15th inst. shows how fallacious were their calculations and their hopes. Judge Hemphill, the Jackson candidate in the 2d congressional district of the city of Philadelphia, has beaten his Adams opponent, John Sergeant, the famous Panama minister, by a majority of upwards of 500 votes. And the whole Jackson ticket has succeeded, by from two to three thousand majority. In all the districts heard from, the Jackson candidates for congress are elected. Mr. Buchanan is re-elected; and Messrs. Evans and Leiper, Jackson, have succeeded, in place of Messrs. Miner and Anderson, the present Adams members.

The emptiness of the great rejoicing which we have heard from the Adams folks for a number of days past, over the elections in Maryland and Delaware, is very aptly illustrated by an anecdote in the N. York Enquirer: A Dandy who had been on a fishing excursion, was asked, on his return, whether he had any sport? 'Oh, yes! exquisite! admirable! magnificent!' 'I am glad to hear it, said the other; how many trout did you catch?' 'I didn't *catch* any; but I had a *most glorious* NIBBLE!' So it is with the Adams party; they have caught no *new* votes in Maryland and Delaware.....no more than we have always conceded them; but they have had a *most glorious* NIBBLE!

Churchill C. Cambreleng, Gulian C. Verplanck, and Campbell P. White, have been nominated as the Jackson candidates for Congress, from the City of New-York: they will of course be elected.

LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a list of premiums to be competed for at the Lincoln Agricultural Society, to be held at Lincolnton, on the second Tuesday in November ensuing, viz:

For the best 2 horse plough	$5
For the best single horse Plough	3
For the best horse or mule, not less than 3 nor more than two years old	3
The best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards,	2
The best piece of twilled mixed as above,	2
The best coverlet, of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each	2
The best piece of domestick flannel not less than 5 yards,	2
The best piece of carpeting, not less than 10 yds. per 1 wide,	2
The best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards,	1
The greatest quantity of cotton raised on 1 acre of upland,	5
The greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of land,	5
The greatest quantity of reclaimed bottom-land,	5
The greatest quantity of rye on same kind of land,	3
do of wheat,	5
The best Straw Cutter	4
The best constructed cotton Harrow,	2
The best Plough for opening water furrows,	5
The greatest quantity of hay raised on one acre of upland,	5
The best whetstone to whet English or German scythes,	3
The best Stone for whetting Carpenter's or Joiner's Tools,	3

Test: V. M'BEE, *Secretary*.
Oct. 16, 1828.

Theatrical.....We are requested to state, that a PLAY will be performed in this town, by the Salisbury Thalian Association, on Thursday evening of this week.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The gentlemen of the Bar, attending Caswell County Court, held a meeting on the 9th instant, for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of their respect and affection for their deceased brothers, *Bartlett Yancey*, and *Charles D. Donoho*, Esqs: when *A. D. Murphey* Esq. being called to the chair, and Thomas Settle appointed secretary, James H. Ruffin offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Bartlett Yancey and Charles D. Donoho, Esqrs. their brethren of the Bar have sustained a loss which they deeply deplore. Cut off in the prime of life, in the vigorous exercise of their faculties, and in a course of public and private usefulness, they have left to their friends the mournful duties of sorrow and resignation: Their friends will cherish their memory with affection, and watch over their good name with anxious solicitude.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will wear crape on the left arm for the space of three months, as a mark of respect for the deceased, and of sorrow for their death.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the mother of Mr. Donoho, and to the widow of Mr. Yancey, with an assurance of the condolence of every member of this meeting, in their present affliction.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and be published. A. D MURPHEY, *Chairman*.

THOMAS SETTLE, *Secretary*.

Military.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst. the 63d regiment of N. C. Militia, commanded by Col. Yarbrough, paraded in this town, for regimental review and inspection. The day was favorable; the men generally in good health and fine spirits; the officers (particularly the Field and Staff) active, and emulous to excel in tactical skill and the neatness and splendor of their equipments. The regiment mustered about 1200 strong; and went through the various field evolutions with as much precision as could reasonably be expected, considering their limited means of acquiring discipline, arising from the unfrequency of their musters. In fine, the conduct of the 63d regt. on this day, is evincive of her ability and determination to be, what the citizen soldiery of a free people should always be, the strong arm of their country's defence.

There was a *Lilac* in bloom in Philadelphia, as late as the 16th inst.

KENTUCKY BACON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Camden, South Carolina.

"You may be perhaps amused to hear that some days back, a waggon from Kentucky loaded with bacon arrived at Camden: no inducement could prevail upon the inhabitants to purchase a single pound of it; they were told they should have it for 4 cents if they would take it. They would not take it upon them terms. The waggoners then drove all they way to the Bradford Springs and offered their bacon to Mr. C. who would not purchase upon any terms."

South America.—The Carthagena Gazette, to the 14th ult. has been received in New-York. This paper contains the *Organic Decree* of Bolivar, signed by him at Bogota, on the 27th of August, by which he invests himself with most of the powers heretofore assigned to the people, while the constitution was in existence. He makes provision for the calling of another convention, but postpones it till the 2d of January, 1830, before which he may accomplish mighty projects for himself, if, as is to be feared, he entertains them.

Bolivar, in some degree, however, still professes something of his former feelings with regard to the supreme command. In a Proclamation, he declares, (what we do not believe,) that he has been placed in this situation by the public wish; and, saying that he will secure the public credit, concludes in these words: "Finally, I will hold the supreme power only until you order me to lay it down; and if you do not make other determinations sooner, within a year I will convoke the National Convention. Colombians! I will say nothing to you of liberty; for if I accomplish my promises, you will be more than free, you will be respected; besides, under a Dictatorship, who can speak of liberty: Let us feel for each other—the people who obey, and the man who *rules alone*!

This new system of government was promulgated in Carthagena on the 12th of September. May it be as beneficial as Bolivar promises and as short-lived. He may yet, if he pleases, use his power for the public good, and again renounce it. We ardently wish it may be his intention.

There is nothing concerning the war with Peru, which has not commenced.

General Montilla has been made Chief of the Departments of Zulia, Magdalena, and the Isthmus.

All was quiet in Colombia. Tranquillity was perfectly restored; Gen. Bolivar is supreme command, with the titles of President and Liberator. The ministry is composed of six Secretaries of State, as follows: Home Department, Foreign, War, Treasury, Interior, Marine, Justice. The Council is composed of these Secretaries. One Councillor for each Department. The constitution was publicly declared the 15th of September. The three following days were kept by all classes as a day of rejoicing; the Municipalities first, Military second, and the Merchants last.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Any quantity of *Jackson Electoral Tickets*, can be had at the office of the Western Carolinian, on very low terms....say 25 cents per hundred, or $2 per thousand. Committees in the several counties, and individuals, would do well to apply soon, so that there may not be any disappointment in supplying themselves in time. t39

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, October 16th.—Cotton, 9¼ a 8 60; Beef, fresh in market, 3a 6 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 36 to 40; flour, 4 a 4½; whiskey, 25 a 30.....United States bank notes, 2 to 2½ per cent. premium; *Charleston, Oct.* 17.—Upland cotton 9 a 10; whiskey, 26 to 27; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 27 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 16; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 4 to 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ to 1½ per cent. do.

Remarks.—There has been a good demand for Cotton this week and holders have submitted to a decline of half a cent. The principal sales are making at 9½ to 13 cts. but we hear of no sales.

Camden, Oct. 18.—Cotton, 7¾ a 8½; wheat 70 a 75; Flour 4 a 4½, out of the wagon; corn 37½; Salt 70 cents.

Petersburg, October 10.—Cotton, 9 to 10; tobacco, $2 50 a 7¾—refused, 1½ a $2½; corn, 1¼ a $2; bacon, 6½ a 7; lard, 6½ a 7; apple brandy, 28 a 33; peach 62½ a 75 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 5½ to 6¾ per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2½ a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2½ per cent. discount.

Cheraw, October 15.—Cotton, 8½ to 9; bacon, 8 to 10; flour, 3½ a 4 per barrel; corn, 40; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 30 to 35; whiskey 30; beef, 3 to 4; butter 12½ to 15; tallow, 8; coffee, 17 to 19; sugar, 10 to 12; flax-seed, 70.

Columbia, S. C. October 10.—Cotton, 8¾ a 9½; corn 40 a 45; wheat 62½ a 87½; flour 4½ a 5½; bacon 7 to 10, hams 12 to 14; whiskey 37½ to 43; salt 75; North-Carolina bank bills, 5 to 7 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1½ to 2.

New-York, Oct. 13.—Cotton, upland, 9½ to 11; cotton bagging, hemp 19 to 21, cotton 15 to 18; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 3; Virginia 1; Georgia 4, except Darien, which are 30 per cent.

Cotton.—The sales are about 700 bales of Upland at 9¾ a 11½ cents 400 Tennessee and New Orleans at 10 a 11¼, and 198 St. Domingo at equal to 13½ cents, long price, with one or two small lots of new crop Upland at 11¼ a 11½ cents—making a total for the week of about 2700 bales. Advices from Liverpool to 8th Sept. were received yesterday per ship Birmingham. The sales for the preceding week, amounted to 16,700 bales at previous prices.

Prices at Memphis, West Tennessee, 20th Sept. last: Bacon, 8 to 10; butter, 12½ to 14; cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 25 to 30; flour, 5½; lard, 6 to 7; peach brandy, 62 to 75—apple do. 25 to 30; whiskey, 25 to 28; North Carolina bank bills, *uncertain*; South Carolina and Georgia, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Virginia, 2 do.; Tennessee State Bank, 1 to 3 do.; Nashville bank, 25 to 30 do.; Alabama, 10 do.; United States, Louisiana, and Mississippi Bills, *par*.

DIED.

At Cheraw on the 6th inst. Dr. Alexander M'Queen, late Intendant of that town, aged 57.

In this county, on the 19th inst. Rebecca Monroe, wife of Mr. Woodson Monroe, about 24 years of age.

In Chatham county, on Wednesday last, of Bilious fever Mr. William Boylan, third son of William Boylan, Esq. President of the State Bank. Mr B. was a young man of uncommon promise, and bid fair to be an ornament to his native State. He had passed through the regular courses prescribed at our University and at West Point with distinguished success. His proficiency in knowledge, we are confident, was not less conspicuous, than would have been his practical application of it, had not his career been so suddenly arrested.

OBITUARY.....COMMUNICATED.

Died, in Mecklenburg, N. C., at the house of the Rev. *Isaac Grier*, on Monday, the 13th of Oct. Mr. JOHN MCJIMSEY, A. B. son of Mr. *William McJimsey*, of Statesville, N. C. His disease a Bilious Fever, was combatted by every possible attention, and the best medical aid, but proved fatal in 17 days after its attack; and carried to the grave, at the age of 21, this promising youth. At his death, he had been one year a student of Theology in the Associate Reformed Church. The honors and emoluments of the world he had left, to follow Christ; and whilst closely engaged in preparing for the ministry, whither his eager eye was directed, a mysterious Providence called him home. His afflicted father had, however, the satisfaction to hear from his own lips, his repeated declarations of a hope of his interest in Christ, and of his entire willingness to leave the world. If he could not hear, but with overflowing thankfulness, the voice of the most High, saying, "whereas it was in thine heart to build an house unto my name, thou didst well that it was in thine heart"—neither did he murmur when it said, "Nevertheless thou shalt not build the house'. His vigor of intellect, his finished education, his fearless disposition, united with urbanity of manners, his talent for speaking, his ardor of spirit, all promised much. The public had already anticipated, by what they saw, his future eminence.

But, peace, mourning friends; and peace, bereaved father, "*what I do*," saith Christ. "*thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.*"

Hardware, Cutlery & heavy GOODS.

HYDE & CLEVELAND, at the corner of King and Liberty streets, *Charleston, S.C.* have opened their Fall Assortment of *Hardware Cutlery*, and *Heavy Goods*, comprising almost every article of the Trade, and particularly suited for the Southern market; which they offer on the most liberal terms, to their friends and the public: and will faithfully execute any orders received for articles in the line.
Charleston, Oct. 15, 1828. 6t43

For Sale,

THE healthy, fertile *River Plantation*, in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing six or seven hundred acres of *Land*, well calculated for cotton and grain; formerly owned by Col. Richmond Pearson, jr. at the mouth of Dutchman creek; will be sold on the premises, on the 4th Monday of November, upon credit, to the highest bidder. Persons wishing to see the land, may call upon Richmond or G. W. Pearson.
JOS. PEARSON, *Trustee*.
October 15th, 1828. 3t40

SALE!

ON Tuesday, the 25th of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd. in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county,

18 likely *Negroes*, men, women and children;
Several likely *Horses*;
800 or 1000 bushels of *Corn*;
10,000 or 15,000 weight of COTTON;
A valuable *Library*, of Medical and Miscellaneous *Books*;
Rye, Oats, Hay, and Fodder;
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The sale will continue from day to day, till completed. Terms made known on the day of sale.
EBENEZER MOORE, *Executor*.
Rowan county, Oct. 21st, 1828. 5t42

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Moore, are desired to make payment immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of the power contained in a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob Gouger, for the purposes therein specified, will be sold, on Saturday, the 8th of November next, a Plantation, containing 187 acres, near Beth-Page Meeting House, Rowan county. The conditions of sale, will be made known on the day of sale. HUGH PARKS, *Trustee*.
October 10, 1828. 2t39

Select School.

IN compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, **MRS. WILLEY** has been induced to open a *Select School* for the instruction of Young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education. Her terms are as follows:

1st. For Reading, Spelling, and Writing, $4 per quarter.
2d. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and Rhetoric, together with the above, $5 per quarter.
3d. Drawing and Painting, on Paper and Satin; Theorem Painting, on Velvet and Paper; and open and ornamental Needle-Work, on Lace, Cambric, and Muslin, $10 per quarter.

Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits, of such as may be placed under her charge.
Salisbury, Oct. 13th, 1828. 37

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, *Cutlery*,
Hardware, *Groceries*, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for *CASH* or *COTTON*; or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
COWAN & REEVES.
Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt55

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.
ROBERT WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

Steam Navigation up Cape FEAR RIVER.

THE subscribers having been appointed Agents of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company*, give notice to the Merchants in the interior, that the Steam Boat is in fine order, the Lighters are good and sufficient, and always kept ready in case of low water; Ware-Houses at Campbelton are provided for the reception of Goods and the storage of Cotton; they assure the public that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these boats worthy of their patronage.

The subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to any part of the country, and the shipping of Cotton and other produce. WILKINGS & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 1828. 4t39

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line, which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.
July 3d, 1828. 22

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 15th day of this instant, a negro man, who says his name is *Charles*, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Austin, of Montgomery county, North Carolina.
JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*
Oct. 17, 1828. [50] of Mecklenburg county.

Lost or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828. 30

A Ten Plate Stove,

NEARLY new, admirably calculated for cooking, with pipes, &c. for sale very low, and terms of payment made easy. It is an elegant piece of Furniture, being beautifully ornamented. Any person disposed to purchase, can apply to the editor of this paper.

Salisbury, Oct. 18th, 1828. 37

Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *John*, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, *Shf.*

Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old: no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is *Daniel*, and that he belongs to William Powel, of Richmond county, N. Carolina. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

State of North-Carolina:

MECKLENBURG County Court.....August sessions, 1828: the Governor to the use of A. and A. Hoyle, vs. Andrew Clark, Sample Alexander, and the Executor of Wm. Allison, decd. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of Willm. Allison, decd. are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the parties aforesaid appear at our next November county court, and then plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6t39 ISAAC ALEXANDER *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina:

MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of Irwin and Norwood, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison; sci. fa. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6t39 ISAAC ALEXANDER *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina:

MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. Governor to the use of John Irwin vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, decd; sci. fa. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6t39 ISAAC ALEXANDER. *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina:

MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of Cooper & M'Ginn, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison; scifa. Ordered by the court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, deceased, that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6t39 ISAAC ALEXANDER *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina:

MECKLENBURG County Court: August sessions, 1828. James McComb, vs. the heirs at law of John Cox, decd.; sci. fa. Ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for George Wright, Charles Wright, Shanick Wright, Mary F. Cox, Betsy Cox, and James Cox, the heirs at law of John Cox, decd to appear at our next Novem'r. county court, and answer the scire facias, otherwise judgment according to scire facias will be taken against them. I. ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North Carolina:

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Jacob Saner vs. John Matthews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default. 6t40 DAVID MOCK, *c. d. c.*

State of North-Carolina:

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: John Cemmons vs. John Mathews; original attachment levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands, of John Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default. 6t40

DAVID MOCK, *c. d. c.*

State of North Carolina:

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Benton Clemmons vs. John Mathews; original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be holden in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default. 6t40

DAVID MOCK, *c. d. c.*

The Tailoring Business.

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

STILL carries on the above business, in all its branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by him, on Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's Tavern, in the town of Salisbury.

He continues to receive the London, Paris, and Philadelphia *Fashions*, regularly as they change; which will enable him to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with the most tasteful and elegant kinds of Garments, made up with as much "*skill*," he hopes, as his neighbors can *rightfully* lay claim to.....of which, however, he is not disposed to boast overmuch, leaving it to the good sense of his customers to be themselves the judges of what is good *taste*. As he employs the best of *journeymen*, and has no *apprentices*, he thinks he has a right to say his work will be well done; and he *warrants* it to fit well. Owing to the great scarcity of money, cheapness of produce, &c. he will work *lower* than any other tailor in this part of the country, who will do *as good work* as he does.

Cutting out, of all kinds of Garments, done on the shortest notice.

He still offers to teach Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, which is practised by all the fashionable tailors in the United States.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and hopes to merit it by *works*, rather than by *extravagant professions*. 36

October 7, 1828.

Medical College of South CAROLINA.

THE *Annual course of Lectures*, in this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November next.

On Anatomy, by John Edward Holbrook, M. D.
On Surgery—By James Ramsay, M. D.
On obstetrics and diseases of women and Children—By Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.
On Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.
On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
On Materia Medica—By Henry R. Frost, M. D.
On Natural History and Botany—By Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.
On Pathological and Surgical Anatomy—By John Wagner, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

The Faculty take pleasure in stating that the establishment of an Infirmary for Surgical cases, in connection with the College, has been attended with the advantages anticipated. It afforded to the students during the last course of instruction, the opportunity of witnessing a variety of operations—amongst these were most of the capital operations in Surgery:

To enable the Students to profit by the facilities which our situation affords for the study of Practical Anatomy, new and extensive rooms have been erected and provided with every thing necessary for the purpose.

The valuable Anatomical Museum of the College, has been improved by new preparations received from France and Italy, last summer.

It affords the Faculty additional satisfaction to state, that by an arrangement with the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina, extensive and valuable collections in Natural History, have been placed in the College, and carefully arranged, so as to afford to those interested in the study of Nature, ample opportunity of acquiring information, not only in the departments connected with Medicine, but through the whole range of Natural History.

The rich collection of minerals particularly, must be considered very important to the Institution. EDMUND RAVENEL, *Dean.*

September 16, 1828 5t40

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C....the 1st of October, 1828.

John Airy	Dr. Geo. Jones
John Andrews	Saml. Jeter
Geo. Andrews	Dr. J. G. Jones
Nancy Anderson	Elizabeth M. Johnston
A. W. Brandon	Saml. Josey
Alex. Boyd	Barbary Jacobs
William Bezzard	F. J. Kron
Johno. Brownell	R. H. Kilpatrick
John Bryan	Robt. Linster
John Blackwell	Henry Linn
James Brown	Elizabeth Locke
Andrew Bostain	Jacob Lirely
Thos. Bowles	James Linster
John Billings	John Lawson
Daniel Biles	Wm. Lawson
Wm. Barber	Margaret Locke
Elias Barber	Hon. Wm. D. Martin
John Basinger	W. Martin
Wm. Brown 2	Levi Mire
Andrew Bostian	Jno. or J. March
H. C. Burk	Thos. M'Neely
Jacob Beaver	Harrison McCay
David Cooper	Rev. Mumford Dejernet
Sarah Cooper	Wm. Mason
James Chesnut	George Miller
Max. Cuthril 2	Henry Miller
James Cunningham	Hu. Morgan
John Corneleson	Wm. McGuire
Hu. Craft	Jerry Miller
Joseph Carr	Forrest Monroe
James Cauble	James Nelson
Henry Casper 2	Mr. Oliver
David Clary	Robert Porter
John P. Carter 3	James Patterson
S. P. Church 2	Nathanl. Peebles
Jno. R. Dunn 2	Wm. A. Phelps
Solomon Dickson	J. H. Pleasants
James Dunn	Alex. Pinkston
Naomi Dobbins	H. J. Parlin
James Dougherty	Jacob Rough
John Elliott	Wm. Roark
Kinchen Elliott	Daniel Ratledge
John Ellison	Leml. Robards
James Everett	Sarah Johnson
Wm. Everett	Geo. Ruffy 2
James Ellis	Martin Rengle
John Foss	Mary Rough
Ellis S. Glenn	Elijah Rathef
Hy. S. Gorman 6	Jos. Robinson
T. S. Greenleaf	James Robinson
Mary A. Glander	John Simmons
Rich'd. Gillespie	Wm. Sherrel
George Hooper 2	Benj. Schossle
John Holmes	Hy. Sloan 2
Anthony Hatch	Thos. Sawyer
Wade H. Hampton	Els Smith
Arthur Hill	Jacob Switzer
Charlotte Haze	Michael Swink
Polly Howel	Thos. T. Sweeny
Wm. H. Hunt	P. S. Swink
Thos. Holmes	Dr. Wm. H. Trent 3
John Houston	Jacob Trexler
Mary Hatcher	Bednego Voluntine
Adam Hoffman	Nichls. Williams
Wm. D. Horr	Nathan Wade 3
Thos. H. Hunt	V. H. Watts 2
Thos. Hall	James Williams
Henry Hill jr.	Fanny Willson
Danl. Hendricks	David Woolworth
David Holsouser	John Young
Jane Hughes	Ann I. Young
Thos. C. Jones	T. Young. 3t38
Jno. Jones	

SAMUEL REEVES *P. M.*

EDWARD CRESS

HAS just received, and is now opening at his *New Cash Store* in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and Fashionable GOODS,

which were selected with much care and attention, in Philadelphia, by himself, and bought exclusively for *cash*.

The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his Goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

P. S. Also for sale, and on hand at the above store, STILLS and TIN-WARE, of various sizes and descriptions. 35

October 4th, 1828.

Fall Fashions!

SILAS TEMPLETON

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which during his absence was conducted by his partner, Mr. *Lowry*.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the Paris and London Fashions, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and *taste* to give them *full effect*, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that their execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies Habits and Pelieces, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than *such work* was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, according to directions. SILAS TEMPLETON, SQUIER LOWRY

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 182?.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Andrew Baird, dec'd. late of Burke county, desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 8t39

M. BAIRD, } *Admrs.*
WM. L. BAIRD, }

September, 1828.

Public Sale.

ON Monday, the 10th of November next, at Baird's Forge, Burke county, the late residence of Andrew Baird, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months, will be sold

Several likely Negroes;
Three Wagons and Harness;
A Gig, and Sulkey: Also,
Horses, Mules,
Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

M. BAIRD, } *Adm'rs.*
WM. L. BAIRD, }

Sept. 12th, 1828. 8t39

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plan, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number to 615, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of *pure Quicksilver*, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co.

Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 19

POETRY.

There is a tone of melancholy in the following verses, but still they are very good.

THE PAST.

BY JOHN WILSON, ESQ.

How wild and dim this life appears!
One long, deep heavy sigh,
When o'er our eyes, half closed in tears
The images of former years
Are faintly glimmering by!
And still forgotten while they go,
As on the sea-beach, wave on wave,
Dissolves at once in snow.
The amber clouds one moment lie,
Then like a dream are gone!
Though beautiful the moon-beams play
On the lake's bosom, bright as they,
And the soul intensely loves their stay,
Soon as the radiance melts away,
We scarce believe it shone!
Heaven-airs amid the harp-strings dwell;
And we wish they ne'er may fade—
They cease—and the soul is a silent cell,
Where music never played! hours,
Dream follows dream through the long night
Each lovelier than the last;
But ere the breath of morning flowers,
That gorgeous world flies past;
And many a sweet, angelic cheek,
Whose smiles of love and kindness speak,
Glides by us on this earth;
While in a day we cannot tell
Where shone the face we loved so well
In sadness or in mind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SKETCH.

A great and powerful king had a sister, distinguished for extreme personal beauty, for great powers and cultivation of mind, and for a most amiable and benevolent disposition. She was remarkable, also, for a proficiency in those accomplishments which throw such additional charms over female beauty and intellect. In music especially, she took excessive pleasure, and possessed extreme skill. She was the favorite of her brother, and was regarded with all that consideration which such favor gives in an absolute court. Youth, beauty, talent, power—all seemed joined to shower roses on her path, to give it all happiness. But this was not to last. A young nobleman appeared at the court, who soon attracted universal attention. Peculiarly fitted to shine in such scenes, it was not long before his *success* (to use the word in its French signification,) became undoubted.—Among others, the princess admired the young courtier, and soon she loved him. Their mutual affection was what might be expected between two persons of fiery passions, and habits of little self-control. It did not, therefore, remain long unperceived. The young man was advised to withdraw himself—but all such cautions were vain to youthful and favored passion. He remained. At last he was seized and imprisoned, and after various escapes, was finally thrown into a dungeon, where he was cut off from all communication with the world, to which he was as if he had never been. During his first imprisonment, the princess had contrived to convey to him her assurance of continued affection, and every alleviation which wealth could furnish to his lot. But after he was removed to the last place of his confinement, it was as if the tomb had closed over him forever.

Let us shift the scene, and we see a woman tottering in premature old age; her limbs had nearly lost their power, she can scarcely crawl the length of her room, and she cannot lift the one hand without the help of the other to raise it. Her eyes are distended, forced from their sockets, and nearly blind. Her voice is gone, and with it her fondness for the art to which it gave so much effect and beauty. Her mind is equally altered. Her mildness is changed into the bitterest sarcasm. From one of the most benevolent of human beings, she has become to take delight only in the indulgence of a severity of temper amounting almost to rancor.

She is seated in her chamber. The door opens, and a man enters. He is old and descripit. His hair is snow-white. His form is bent nearly double:

"——————— there came
A worn out man, with withered limbs and lame,
His mind depressed with woes, and bent with
age his frame."

It is her lover. His hair has been whitened by intense and continued suffering, rather than by the work of time; his body has been doubled by the weight of iron which it bore for ten years. He was that time in solitary confinement, loaded with heavy chains, scrupulously debarred from the slightest mitigation of his condition, physical or mental. But many more years are now passed. The tyrant is dead, and the lovers may meet. How would they have recognized each other? The gay cavalier flushed with the pride of youthful beauty and general admiration, brilliant in present fortune, and anticipating still higher destiny; and the young princess, the lovely, gifted, the worshipped—happy in the affection of a man she loved, and high in hope of its ultimate crowning and accomplishment—these are now old, broken in health and in heart and dropping into the grave through the accumulation of all earthly misery. It is their first, their last, their only meeting.

In this awful hour, (for so may it indeed be called,) woman's resolution, like woman's love, proves superior to that of man's. He has married during the long years of his banishment. She inquires concerning his children, their age, their names. She asks the gift of one of them—one to be a daughter to her heart, to give her the feelings of a mother towards his child. They wept together. They part to see each other no more.

This story is no fiction. It is one so well known, that it is scarcely necessary to add that the princess Amelia of Prussia, sister of Frederick called the Great, and Baron Trenck, are the hero and heroine of the piece.

SIGNIFICATION OF COLOURS.

1. *Yellow.*—Honor, height of spirit, which being never separated from virtue, of all things is most jealous of disgrace, and may not endure the least shadow of imputation.

2. *White.*—Signifieth innocence or purity of conscience, truth and upright integrity without blemish.

3. *Black.*—Wisdom and sobriety, together with severe correction, of too much ambition, being mixed with yellow; or with too much belief or lenity, mixed with white.

4. *Blue.*—Faith, constancy, of truth in affection.

5. *Red.*—Justice, or noble worthy anger, in defence of religion, or the oppressed.

6. *Green.*—Good hope, or the accomplishment of holy and honorable actions.

7. *Purple.*—Fortitude with discretion, or a most true discharge of any trust reposed.

8. *Tunnis*, or *Tawny.*—Merit or desert, and a foe to ingratitude.

9. *Ermine*, (a rich fur, with curious spots.)—Signifieth religion or holiness, and that all aims are not divine objects.

Now from these colours and their mixtures, are derived many dishonorable colours, as carnation, orange, tawny, popengie, &c. signify craft, pride and wantonness.

AN OLD AUTHOR.

Hints to dancers.—We go to a ball. Mercy upon us! is this what you call dancing? A man of thirty years of age, and with legs as thick as a gate-post, stands up in the middle of the room, and gapes, and fumbles with his gloves, looking all the time as if he were burying his grandmother. At a given signal, the unwieldy animal puts himself into motion; he throws out his arms, crouches up his shoulders, and without moving a muscle of his face, kicks out his legs, to the manifest risk of the bystanders, and goes back to his place puffing and blowing like an otter, after a half hour's burst. Is this dancing? Shades of the filial, paternal Vestris! can this be a specimen of the art which gives elasticity to the most inert conformation, which sets the blood glowing with a warm and genial flow, and makes beauty float before our ravished senses, stealing our admiration by the gracefulness of each new motion, till at last our souls thrill to each warning movement, and dissolved into ecstacy and love? Maiden, with the roses lying among the twinings of thy long red hair! think not that the art of dancing consists merely in activity and strength. Thy limbs, which are none of the weakest, were not intended to be rivals with a pavior's hammer: the artificer, who trimmed thy locks, had no idea that his labours were to be lifted three feet higher than thy natural height from the ground; spare thyself such dreadful exertion, we beseech thee, and consider that thine ankle, though strong and thick as St. Georgia's pillars, may still be broken or sprained with such salutations.

Blackwood's Magazine.

From an Old Work.

Wants.—We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore never go abroad in search of your wants: if they be real wants, they will come home in search of you: for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.